Nebraska-Kansa

SQUATTER SOVERHIGHTY IN EANSAS.

[From the Baltimore Suo, June 25.]

Salt Creek Trading House, Kassas Tra'y,
Three miles from Fort Leavenworth,
June 10, 1854.]

To-day a large number of highly respectable citizens of Kansas Territory and of the State of Missouri, assembled here for the purpose of organizing a "Claim Association," to protect their rights as squatters on the soil of said Territory.

The first resolution adopted by the meeting declares in favor of bona fide squatter sovereignty, and acknowledges the right of any citizen of the United States to make a claim in Kansas Territory, with the attimate view of occupying it.

The third resolution declares as follows, viz.:—
That every person of lawful age, or who may be the head of a family, who shall mark out his claim of 160 acres, so that it shall be acparent how the same lies, and proceed with reasonable diligence to creet thereon a cabin or tent, shall be deemed to have made a proper claim.

The eighth resolution declares as follows, viz.:—
That we will afford protection to no abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory.

And the ninth declares, "That we recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in this Territory, and recommend to slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."

According to these resolutions abolitionists or free soilers would do well not to stop in Kansas Territory, but keep on up the Missouri river until they reach Nebraska Territory, where they can peacefully motified that but one day's grace will be respectfully notified that but one day's grace will be allowed for them to take up their bed and baggage and walk.

It is estimated that some two thousand claims have already been made within fifteen miles of the military reserve, and in another week's time double that number will be made.

The Kansas river is navigable for several months in the year as far as Fort Riley, and for that reason its valley in a couple of years must become thickly settled.

The Kansas river is navigable for several months in the year as far as Fort Riley, and for that reason its valley in a couple of years must become thickly settled.

The Mormon camp here has had a few cases of cholera, resulting no d-ubt from heavy dews at night, and hot sun during the day. Its number of wagoes and tents is increasing daily. The advance party is expected to start on or about the 20th inst. for Balt Lake city. The weather this week is exceedingly warm.

OUR EXCURSION TO NEBRASKA.

[From the Council Bluffs (lowa) Bugle, June 13.]

It was with considerable satisfaction to at we, on Thursday last, left our daily sanctum, crowded with exchanges, huge folios and hard work, and stepped into the vehicle prepared for our excursion, well stowed with sundry very useful articles to a hungry wan, and not the least pleasant in "our mind's eye" was a fragrant box of neat Havanas.

Our company consisted of some fifteen or twenty in all, amongst whom was our esteemed friend, Hon. C. P. Avery, of Owego, N. Y., Col. Jesse Williams, Col. J. D. Test, Wm. Clancy, T. Henshall, and S. A. Lewis, with Orton and Russell's Band, and a number of others who crossed the Missouri river, in respect of the departure of the Hon. A. W. Babbitt, whose encampment for the first night was at Old Winter Quarters, and on the soil of Nebraska. A short drive over a beautiful hard road, passing our own favorite retreat, "Ellisdale," brought us to the Winter Quarters ferry, twelve miles above on the river, where a good, well manned and capacious steam ferry boat was waiting, and in three minutes we landed all our company upon the far-famed soil of Nebraska. After a refreshing draught from a clear, cold spring that gushes from the hill side, a few minutes brought us to the encampment of Messrs, Babbitt and Stiles, situated upon a pretty, grassy knoll, with the green carpet thickly beapangled with myriads of red, julcy strawberries, which, by-the-bya, abound plentifully in the river borders of this highly interesting country. A cheerful campi

by the kind invitation of Mr. Babbitt, the whole company encircled his broad spread table, (buffalo skins spread on the ground,) and regaled upon luxuries that his generosity had prepared for his friends, which were neither scanty ner of an inferior onality.

quality.

After the repast, the band struck up some soul-After the repast, the band struck up some soulstirring airs, which seemed in good keeping with
the calm, pleasant evening, with the blue curtain
above, studded with sparkling diamonds, and our
lamp the placid moon; our carpet, the velvet green
of nature's handiwork, with the gentle zephprs of
spring, laden with the sweets and perfumes of myriads of flowers from the broad, wide gardens of the
West, to fan us gently. A number of ladies being
passent, a spirited dance ensued, which was repeated
until all were satisfied. Other rare amusements and
sports were enjoyed with much zest by the company.
There were some fifty persons in all who were present, but Tommy Henshell and Billy Clancy bore off
the palm for skill in getting up something amusing. At a reasonable hour the camp-fire was well
teplenished, and a circular bed of robes, &c., spread,
and all retired in quiet to repose, and to dream of
the great future of that lovely land.

Early morn brought the report of horses being
missing. A scout soon returned with the conviction
that they had been stolen by the Indians. A company of horsemen started on one trail north, whilst
we, with a small campany, took the road for the Elk
Horn, where we arrived (30 miles) in good camp
time, after passing over a most delightful country for
nearly the whole distance. There is, however, juite a
scarcity of timber, which may only be found upon
the streams.

We encamped for dinner on the Papillon, where

there is some nice timber and excellent water. In approaching near the Elk Horn a glorious and grand scenery breaks upon the vision. The eye takes in, at a glance, the country ahead for some twenty miles, giving a full view of the Elk Horn and Platterivers, with their winding courses, groves, bluffs and valleys—at sundown the scenery is both grand and enchanting.

At the Horn ferry we were greeted by the two gentlemen residing there—Messrs. Hollister and Furer—who have charge of the two ferries at that place. These gentlemen showed us every possible attention and kindness, both for our comfort and output the state of the sta place. These gentlemen showed us every possible attention and kindness, both for our comfort and our riosity, and gave us much information in regard to the emigration this season. The river being high, we met with no success in fishing, although there are fine fish in the stream. Our roast venison was eaten with a relish while seated on nature's grassy carpet around the camp fire. Here we found a number of Pawnee Indians, one of whom had a monster of a young black eagle which he had captured after having broken one of his wings. We had an excellent night's rest, and at an early hour started homeward, snatching cocasionally from their native beds a cluster of sweet flowers. To our surprise, at 11 o'clock we met Mr. Babbit and family, so soon starting forward. He had returned, purchased more horses, and with his proverbial energy was pushing forward, with scarce a hope of recovering his lost property. After gathering some fine berries, we recrossed the river upon the fast running ferry boat Nebraska, and after making a suantuous dinner, returned home, well pleased with our company and our trip. Capt. McLennan has our warmest thanks for kind attentions to our comfort. He has an excellent boat, and a crew who know how to man it.

cellent boat, and a crew who know how to man it.

THE KANSAS TREATY—THE INDIAN MISSION.

[From the Cincinnati Gasette, June 24.]

We have been favored with a private letter, dated the 8th inst., from the Friend's Shawnee Labor School, situated on the Shawnee Reservation, about five miles west of Westport, Missouri, where some fifty pupils, children of the different tribes, Shawnees principally, Sacs and Foxes, Wyandotts, Shawnees and Muncies, are under the care of Friends. The institution is on a farm of 320 acres, 168 under fence and cultivation, supported at an annual expense of \$1,600, by three yearly meetings. Baltimore furnishes from \$100 to \$200, Ohio from \$300 to \$400, and Indians \$1,200.

For fifty years have the society of Friends been laboring among the Shawnees.

The Shawnee Baptist Mission, in the Indian Territory, is under the superintendence of Francis Barker.

The proposed Kansas treaty seems to have created

Barker.

The proposed Kansas treaty seems to have created much dissatisfaction in different portions of Kansas, as appears by the following extracts from the letter alluded to above.

The Shawnees have reserved for themselves

allyded to above.

"The Shawnees have reserved for themselves thirty miles from the Missouri line westward, and the width of their land north and south, which is twenty-five miles. All west of thirty miles they have sold to the Government, at sixty cents an acre, amounting to something over eight hundred thousand dollars, which is to be paid to them in annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars. The land reserved to be surveyed by the government, and then 200 acres to every man, woman and child in the nation is to be set apart, to be chosen by themselves. A sufficient amount of what is not taken up in this way are to be reserved five years for a band of Shawnees at a place called Cowskin, somewhere south of this, and if they do not come and take possession of it in live years, it is then to be sold, and the proceeds distributed among the Shawnees here. After all these reservations there will still remain, not disposed, of upwards of two hundred thousand acres. After the survey is made sixty days will be allowed for the Indians to select their lands, and then the whites will be allowed to settle on the balance, so that the Indians will be souttered among the whites. At the ead of eight years the Indians are to have titles to their lands and can dispose of them as they please. The treaty gives three sections to the South Methodist Mission, for which they have the name of paying ten thousand dollars, in annual payments of one thousand dollars, but the money is to be expended in the mission. They reserved a half section for our school, so long as we keep the school, and when we leave, the premises are to be sold, and the value of the land without a vitimber.

They reserved a quarter cetion for the Bapriet.

mission in the same way, and for the new Methodist mission (anti-slavery) no provision was made. A school fund of one hundred thousand dollars was set apart, the interest of which is to be applied to schools. The whole of this fund is secured to the South Methodist mission, for ten years. Joseph Parks had reserved to himself twelve hundred acres, and each of the Chiefs a section. Parks and the Superintendent of the South Methodist mission, both slave holders, fixed things to suit themselves. It had been their intention to get rid of all the other missions, but the friends of those missions would not consent to it. These are the particulars of the treaty as well as I know them: there has been a disposition among the leaders to keep things smuggled as much as possible until the treaty is ratified by the U. S. Senate. Great dissatisfaction prevails here among all classes, both whites and Indians; at least three fourths of the Indians are dissatisfied; and remonstrances have been sent to Washington, but we have no hope of success. Dr. Barker, the Baptist missionary, wrote a remonstrance for the Indians, for which he has been arraigned to day before the Council, but all they could do was to threaten and brow-beat. It is very evident that slavery has had much to do in this business.

There has been a meeting at Westport, and another at Independence, to consider what measures to adopt to prevent emigration from the free States. Fiery speeches were made, urging upon the people to keep back such emigration, peacably if they could, but with pruskets and bowie knives if necessary. Resolutions were passed embodying the sentiments of the speeches, and a wish expressed to have them published all over the Union. At Independence if was resolved to draw a line, and shoot every man from the free States that should attempt to pass it. The slave holders here have given up Nebraska as lost to slavery, but they are determined to have possession of Kanese. But for one, I disregard these warlike demonstrations. It is not believed that

We give below the statement of the Polish Committee to the Union of the Liberal Societies. We have previously published the answer to the appended document, and we now give it entire. It will be seen that the Poles refuse to act with the other societies in any matters other than those which appertain to European affairs:—

other societies in any matters other than those which appertain to European affairs:—

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF THE POLISH EXILES IN AMERICA TO THE HONORABLE UNION OF THE LIBEBAL SOCIETIES.

By your appeal, in order to join with your society, we indeed consider ourselves to be really honored; an i just for the same reason we find it our duty, before we join with you, to introduce ourselves with the purest sincerity, which, in order to avoid both the potential and eventually supposable misunderstanding in future, is so much required and desirable.

By the articles, then, as stated below, we shall have explained to you all our exterior and interior connections and principles, teither of which we could nor would abandon or break with, vit.:—

1. We are so closely and earnestly connected with the Polish Central Democratic Committee in Europe, and depending upon it, that our chief operations belong but to that power, because they closely tend to the same end.

2. The principal basis and tendency of our society is simply revolution, by which the rebuilding of Poland, free-Poland democratico-republican—and the deliverance of all the European nations from under the yoke of despotism, might be accomplished.

3. As regards the United States of America, our tendencies and endeavors go as far as it is necessary, to incline the exterior policy of that government to our behalf, and to realize the above-named objects; also, to get the general sympathy of the generous citizens of America for our sacred cause.

4. To intermedile with the interior, or to establish some new reforms, is entirely contrary to all the aims of our society, for the following reasons:—

We agitate only against despotism, and we respect a republic, after which we are still longing. We respect it so much more, because this country is open not only for us, but to all the European revolutionary elements, and a liberal hospitality is not refursed to any.

If some reforms is entirely contrary to all the aims of our society, for the following reasons:—

We ag

Horsible Murder—Attempt to Burn the Victim's Remains.

[From the Salem (III) Advocate, June 22]

On Thursday last, Esquire Merritt was certified of Mr. S. Shancielt, that the corpse of a man partially destroyed by fire, had been discovered the evening previous, about a mile from his residence. In the absence of the coroner, the magistrate proceeded to summon a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest. On proceeding to the spot, we found the skull and other bones of a man recently deceased, lying in a grove of timber near the railroad, about two and a half miles southwest of Salem.

The place was quite lonely; and such an one as might be selected for the purposes of violence and murder. A fire had been kindled with great care, so as to prevent communicating to the adjacent tim-

might be selected for the purposes of violence and murder. A fire had been kindled with great care, so as to prevent communicating to the adjacent timber, grass and leaves. Here some unfortunate wretch had been brutally murdered and his body placed upon the fire for the purpose of being destroyed. Nearly every vestige of flesh had been consumed by the fire, or destroyed by swine. The skull bore evidence of violence, having received a fracture on the back part, or else a hole had been burned even into the brains. Other portions of the skeleton indicated the action of fire. Pieces of scalp were found strewed around, of sizes varying from a man's palm to a quarter of a dollar. The feet were the only part of the poor fellow's person which remained comparatively perfect. These were not yet attacked by the pieces of putrefaction, plainly showing that the man's death was recent. Having gathered together the detached fragments of the skeleton, the Coroner's jury proceeded to investigate the matter with such faint lights as they could muster. It was then announced that coin had been found in the ashes where the corpse had been burned. Upon further search a ten dollar gold piece, (an American eagle,) three German silver and copper coins, one half dime, one small German coin of the value of three cents, and one copper American cent were found in the embers. A number of metal buttons of a large size, probably belonging to an overcoat, were also found. In the neighborhood was discovered a knapsack of peculiar construction, containing a pair of pants of fine French cassimere, much worn; two shirts, one of domestic linen; a coarse linen apron: a pair of boots, nearly new, of foriegn make, probably German; and some other articles of clothing. The conclusion seemed irresistible that the deceased was a German. A quantity of tobaccion, coarse cut, was also found near the remains of the fire. After deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violence inflicted by some person unknown, and that a

were then decently interred, by order of the acting Coroner.

On the ensuing day, a party of five German railroad operatives were informally examined by Esq. Merritt, on suspicion. Several circumstonees seemed to inculpate these men; but after investigation, nothing was elicited to justify their commitment of further defeation. It is known that this orial and bloody deed may yet be unravelled, and that the abandoned perpetrators may be brought to justice. It is a little remarkable that the knapsack contained no paper or other indicia, by means of which the owner's name could be ascertained. The only mark upon any of the clothing were the initials M. K., in Roman characters, and done with red silk thread upon a small neckcloth in the knapsack. The clothing worn by the deceased at the time of his murder was utterly destroyed, no portion of it remaining.

one mander was utterly destroyed, no portion of its remaining.

One Man Killed and Several Bably Injured.

We learn from the Manchester Mirror that a sad accident occurred at New Boston, N. H., on Sunday. The particulars are as follows:—"Just as the people were coming home from the church, which is situated on a high, steep hill, the forward axietree of Mr. Samuel Marden's wagon broke, at the top of the hill, throwing him and his daughter out, harting her badly, but not seriously it is hoped. The horse started on a full run with the carriage thus twisted over, and as he attempted to pass the horse and wagon of Mr. Jonathan Marden, hit his carriage and tipped it over, throwing him and his wife into the street, badly bruising her. One eye is so much hurt that she cannot see out of it. That horse started on the run, too, and both rushed with a terrible velocity down the hill, the first horse running against Mr. Stephen Wilson and throwing him head foremost against the wall, smashing his head all up, so that he lived but three hours. Mr. Wilson was a lame man, thirty-nine years old, and on account of his lameness was a pauper. He was an honest man. In a moment after the same horse ran against a boy about six years old, son of Mr. Mark Todd, the forward wheel bitting him and throwing him with immense power, so that he was picked up senseless. He has recovered somewhat since, but had a bad night of it, vomiting much, and is in a bad condition. The other horse ran against the carriage of John H. Gregg, throwing a lady with him out, and bruising her much, but not seriously. Several other persons were hurt more or less."

We take the following communication from the Philadelphia Logor of the 28th inst.:—

"I observed among your news items yesterday, an extract from a Utica paper, in which the names of the Misses Denin figure very conspicuously, in a manner calculated to wound the feelings of their relatives and friends in this city. Both these ladies are under the protection of Mr. Fox, the husband of Kate, and can, no doubt, should it become necessary, vindicate their conduct. Under the circumstances, I would respectfully request a suspension of public-opinion, until some more definite information be received."

The following sketch of the early life of the Denin sisters is from a reliable source, and will be read with interest:—

Miss Susan Denin was born in Lombard street, Philadelphia, on the 22d of March, 1835. It may almost be said that she never knew her father—he having died very soon after she and her sister had reached respectively the ages of two and four years. It was then that the power and beauty of maternal love was fully exemplified. Thrown entirely on her own resources, Mrs. Denin struggled beroically to give her children the advantages of education. Among other means of livelihood which she at this time adopted, was that of making theatrical dresses, and in this way becoming acquainted with persons connected with the profession; and with the view of adding to her scanty store, she was incuced to let Susan appear as Cora's child in the play of "Pizarro," and afterwards in conjunction with her sister Kate, as dancing fairies in a play called the "King of the Mist." This was at the National Theatre, in Philadelphia, under the management of Messra. Wemyss and Oxley. During this time they were kept steadily at school, first with Miss De Silver, afterwards with Mrs. Hastings, to whose excellent instructions is doubtless owing much, of the thirst for knowledge and desire of information they have evinced in later years. About this time Mrs. Denin became acquainted with Mr. John Winans, the well known and popular comedi

Susan Denin, as well as the universal love and esteem with which the sisters are regarded by all who have had the pleasure of meeting them in the family circle.

(From the Troy Whig, June 27.)

A gentleman, now of this city, but recently of San Francisco, tells us that Bingham was well known in California as an actor. He was a "deal ing man," and apparently of amilable disposition. He served throughout the Mexican war, and was among the early settlers of San Francisco. He is described to us as about thirty years of age, full six feet high, and well proportioned, and baving an eye like an eagle. Two years ago he was living with an Englishwoman in San Francisco, whom he called his wife, alleging that he married her in Mexico. It now appears that he subsequently married Emily Thorn, a beautiful girl, by the way, and lastly he figures as the protector, &c., of Mrs. Woodward, late Susan Denin.

The marriage of Mr. Woodward to Miss Denin occurred at Buffalo, not quite two years since. Some newspapers at the time made their usual ado over the matter, and young Woodward was declared to be the most fortunate man alive. Immediately after the marriage the parties proceeded to Philadelphia to spend the honeymoon, and soon returned to Syracuse, where Woodward's paretts resided, the bride having taken a farewell benefit of the stage. Woodward's father, who at the time of the marriage was a heavy merchant in the Sait City, and supposed to be very wealthy, failed about a year ago, and the reappearance of Mrs. Woodward on the stage was a heavy merchant in the Sait City, and supposed to be very wealthy, failed about a year ago, and the reappearance of Mrs. Woodward on the stage was explained by this fact.

The history of the Denin girls may be written in a very brife chapter. While yet mer children they were brought out to play juvenile characters. The mother marriage a comedian known as Jack Winnans, he conceived the idea of making Miss Susan and Kate "stars" in the theatrical firmment. They were put in training for that purpos

ress, and to marry her after a ten minutes inter-view, as he did Susan Denin. It was "a most ili-assorted match," as every one who knew the par-ties was aware of at the time of the marriage, and

view, as he did Susan Denin. It was "a most illassorted match," as every one who knew the parties was aware of at the time of the marriage, and
the denouement is not different from what might
have been expected. Woodward's parents still reside at Syracuse. They are highly respectable people, and the unfortunate affair at Ascinwall will, no
doubt, cause them the deepest affliction.

[From the Troy Daily Budget, June 28.]

We will give some additional facts as stated by
California passengers, to show the probable ground
of the "reconciliation" referred to. They would
have been given before but for Woodward's request
to the officers of the boat and others, to say nothing
or as little as possible about the matter.

While the sisters were performing at San Francisco, Woodward observed that there existed what
he considered an improper intimacy between his
wife and Bingham, and reproached her for it. Harsh
words naturally followed, and the immediate result
of the dispute was an agreement that both (Woodward and wife) should return by the steamer, and
submit the matter to their respective friends, leavting Kate to fulfil the engagement alone as best she
could. They left with Susan's name on the bill for
appearance at the theatre on the night of the sailing
of the steamer; it being Woodward's desire that the
passengers should have no suspicion of a difficulty.
Shortly after the steamer's sailing, Woodward found
Bingham on board, and ascertained that Susan had
obtained of him (Woodward) the money with which
his (Bingham's) passage ticket was purchased.

Bingham soon put himself on very intimate terms
with Susan; so much so that on the facts becoming
public on the vessel the passengers were exceedingly
indignant, and some of them manifested a disposition to throw the read overboard. A crowd was got
together near the bulwark, a bustle and nustle like
the subsequent "baggage" rush at Aspinwall ensued,
and the transgressor would, it is supposed, have
soon been missing, had not the captain observed
that someth

who now evidently was modestly inclined to avoid attention.

Suspicions were afloat again, and Susan and the jauntily-dressed male friend of Bingham were ascertained to be one and the same individual. The storeroom and revolver scenes, and the appeal to the United States Consul at Panami, alluded to yesterday, followed this discovery. After the discharge of Bingham by the Consul, and until the train reached Aspinwall, there seemed to be a sort of impression among the passengers that he would be "taken off" in one way or another, and the report of the shooting occasioned but little if any astonishment.

The report from Suparage given reached as that

port of the shooting occasioned but little if any astonishment.

The report from Syracuse, given yesterday, that Woodward was forced on board the steamer, is contradicted. He was in the express office at the moment the shot was fired, and went, directly after, of his own accord, on board the steamer. The waiting maid was forced on board by the passengers, as stated. It was ascertained that Bingham had no funds, and that Susan had only about six dollars in money left. When last visited, Bingham was in great and hopeless agony, and Susan was in great distress.

The Syracuse Whig, speaking of the result of the 'ill-assorted match,' says:—

Those who knew Woodward will sympathize with him He is young amiable and confiding; just the chap to become fascinated with a dashing actress, and to marry her after a ten minutes interview, as he did Susan Deain. This is probably frue, and if so, it and the circumstances attending the marriage, show that he, in a measure desarch weighter.

This is probably true, and if so, it and the circumstances attending the marriage, show that he, in a measure, deserved punishment for his matrimonial folly, as well as sympathy on account of its deplorable result. He knew Sasan, by stage performances and reputation, as a young, fair-looking, dashing actress, reared from infancy behind the dropourtain, who had unsexed herself in a cowhiding affair at Cleveland, (to say nothing of other bold acts of less notoriety.) and who lived in a constant turneil with her stepfather, her responsible protector. He was "facinated" with her "stage" appearance, followed her ground from place to place, and finally, at limitalo, on the

strength of the excitement of a row between Susan and her father, and the reputed wealth and respectability of his (Woodward's) family obtained a "ten minutes interview," and her hand. Susan had heard of Woodward, and knew of his attachment. As long as good looks, amiability and wealth were the only inducements presented, he was kept adrift. She, it was said, did not love or care for him. But, in a fit of uncontrollable passion, that resulted from a dispute with her step-father, she admitted Woodward and accepted him in order to release herself of what she considered a tyrannical parental restraint. In a short time the vision of wealth had dissolved into thin air, and she felt herself compelled to return to the stage to earn a livelihood. The strong passions early indicated, naturally obtained still greater predominance, and she became more fully eveloped physically, and in consequence of the influence of the habits and morals of the stage, under which she had again placed herself. What better schooling could be had for infidelity and prostitution?

The "moral of the story" seems to be that of a thousand similar recitals. Matrimonial connections based on considerations, among which may not be included that of reciprocal affections—however weighty or dazzling the others—are not only dangerous but morally criminal.

The Late Suicide in Wynantskill.

The Late Suicide in Wynantskill.

INPAROUS CONDUCT OF THE PATHER-IN-LAW AND BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE DECRASED.

(From the Troy Budget, June 27.]

We noticed, a few days ago, a case of suicide that occurred in Wynantskill. The victim was a young men named William Henry Huyck, who hung himself in a barn belonging to his father in-law, in that town. Coroner Hegeman held an inquest on the body at the time, and a verdict was rendered of suicide by hanging. Since then Coroner Bontecou has been holding a second inquest, at the instance of some friends of the deceased, and the result is thus stated in the Whig of this morning:

The evidence showed this state of facts:—The deceased, Henry Huyck, about a year since married the daughter of Bernard U. Sharp, of Wynantsk II, against the wishes of the girl's parents, Huyck at the time being under age. After the lapse of some months, matters were in a measure compromised, and Huyck and his wife returned to Sharp's house—Sharp leasing the farm and the dairy to Huyck, the latter agreeing to pay so much for the use of the same.

George U. Sharp, brother of the wife of the de-

latter agreeing to pay so much for the use of the same.

George U. Sharp, brother of the wife of the deceased, was employed on the farm by Huyck—Huyck devoting himself principally to the care of the dairy of some twenty cows, and the selling of the milk in Troy. It was in evidence that domestic discord reigned at Sharp's house, between Huyck and his wife, and between Huyck and his mother-in-law; that at one time she struck Huyck, and that they frequently had high words.

A few months since Bernard U. Sharp induced Huyck to turn his milk business over to the care of George U. Sharp, his brother-in-law, whilst he, Huyck, should remain at home in charge of the farm. From this time, Huyck received none of the proceeds of the milk sales, became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and appeared generally down-cast.

farm. From this time, Huyck received none of the proceeds of the milk sales, became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and appeared generally down-cast.

On Monday the 19th inst., in the afternoon, he took a rope halter from the house, and told his wife he was going a distance of about twenty miles, and when he was found he would be in a bad condition. His wife afterwards saw him at the barn, engaged about some work. Late in the evening she endeavored to get a lad to go into the barn to see if Huyck was not there, but the boy declined to go. Between three and four o'clock next morning, B. U. Sharp, with several hired men, went to the barn yard to milk the cows. All went at their work, excepting Sharp, who burst into the barn, and immediately came out, saying, "He has hung himself," and proceeded to do his share of the milking. He says he returned to the house to empty his pail, and then to the yard again, without acquainting the family of the discovery he had made in the barn. The milking finished, and some time after he went to the residence of Huyck's father, near by, and inquired if they knew where Henry was. He said that he was hanging in his barn, and he supposed he was dead.

Sharp testified that he did not approach the body at the time he first saw it, to ascertain if life was extinct and that no physician was called.

These are the main facts brought out by the evidence. The jury returned the following verdict:—
"That the said deceased, Henry Huyck, came to his death on the night of the 19th of June, 1854, by hanging by the neck in the barn of his father-inlaw, Bernard U. Sharp; that he committed the deed himself. And the jury say, that they believe deceased was driven to the act by family trouble, and not by intemperance or insanity. The jury further state that they censure Mr. Bernard U. Sharp and George U. Sharp for the indifference they manifested in not going immediately to the body after the was discovered, or going also to the family or neighbors."

On the examination, G. Robertson. Esq., of t he married another, and after being absent some five or six years, he married a third. A complaint for bigamy was preferred against him upon this mar-riage, upon which he was indicted over seven years ago. He escaped with his third and went to Michi-gan, and after a time he ranaway from her, and went to Pennsylvania, where he married a fourth wife. Not long since Sheriff Lusk learned that he wife. Not long since Sheriff Lusk learned that he was residing in Pennsylvania, at a place between Pittsburg and Erie. He took a requisition from the Governor of this State, went there, arrested and brought him back, and safely lodged him in jail to await his trial. It is said that he has a son by the second wife over twenty years old, and it is believed that all four of his wives are now living. He ought to have made his way to Salt Lake City, and invited his wives to follow him, there he could have lived unmolested, for if not a Mormon in principle, he certainly is one in practice.—Batavia Spirit of the Times.

INTERESTING RELIC .- The Syracuse Journal says Interesting Relic.—The Syracuse Journal says that the banner which was stretched across Salina street, from the Corinthian Halls during the sittings of the Old Soldiers in convention, was the same used as the field flag at the battles of Plattsburg and Sackett's Harbor. The gallant Gen. Pike was wrapped in its folds after he was mortally wounded, and it was his winding sheet. The blood stains from his wounds are still to be seen upon it.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Castle Garden.—Donnizetti's favorite opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will open the operatic season this evening, at Castle Garden. On this occasion three new artists will make their first appearance before an American audience, viz.: Donna Gomes as Lucia, Sig. Nerl Beraldi as Edgardo, and Sig. Szaziani as Lord Ashion. Max Maretzek, the very popular and efficient manager, has made the most extensive arrangements, as he intends to make this season of the opera the most brilliant that has ever delighted an American audience. Several improvaments have been made both in the orchestra and chorus, artists of a superior order having been selected in both these departments. It is to be hoped that under the judicious management of the above mentioned gentleman, the opera will be fully successful, and that he will be repaid tenfold for his great and persevering efforts in this branch of our public amusements.

BROADWAY THEATER—The Irish drama of "Shandy Maguire," with Mr. Barney Williams as Shandy, is the first, "actived "Mrs. Williams at Home," will folmonologue "Yankee Modesty" will be performed, in which Mr. and Mrs. "Vankee Modesty" will be performed, in which Mr. and Mrs. "Unique of this evening. Three pieces will be performed on the sevening, Three pieces will be performed on the sevening. Three pieces will be performed on the sevening. Three pieces will be performed on the consiston, viz.—"Love's Sacristee," "The Widow's Viz. tim," and "Jack Sheppard." In addition to this great bill, Mme. Margaretta Olinza is announced to perform her wonderful ascension on the tight rope, from stage to gallety.

Nimio's Garden.—The grand ballet of "Uriello" will be Theatres and Exhibitions.

gallery.
Ninlo's Garden.—The grand ballet of "Urielle" will be

Ninco's Garden.—The grand ballet of "Urielle" will be performed this evening, with Mile. Yres Mathias as Urielle. During the bailet several fine dances will be executed, among which are the celebrated "Zangarilla," danced by Mile. Yrea Mathias and Mme. Marzetti, and the "Pas de Fascination," by Mile. Mathias and Francois Ravel. The ballet pantomine of "Robert Macaire" will follow. vel. The ballet pantomine of "Robert Macaire" will follow.

MATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening Mr. N. B. Clarke will have a benefit. A very powerful and attractive bill is announced. Mr. F. Conway, of the Broadway theatre, has kindly volunteered his services on the occasion, and will appear as Macbeth in the popular play of that name. Mr. J. M. Cooke, Yankee Locke and Herr Cline will also appear. Mr. N. B. Clarke appears as Banquo in "Macbeth," and as Col. Davy Crockett in the drama of the "Massacre of the Alamo." No doubt he will be favored with a crowded house.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—In the afternoon the two amusing pieces of "Away with Melancholy" and the "Lottery licket." The new and original comedy of "The Hope of the Family" will be performed in the evening.

FRANCON'S HINTODROME.—A very attractive bill is offered for both the afternoon and evening performances.

CHEMIT'S OPERA HOUSE.—The manager of this old troupe of negro minstrels announces several new songs, dances, overtures and burlesques, for this evening's amuse ments.

Wood's MINSTREES.—Mr. A. Sedgwick's burletta on "Douglass," is having a very successful run. The usual concert preceees the burlesque.

Wood's MISSTREES.—Mr. A. Sedgwick's burletts on "Pouglass," is having a very successful run. The usual concert precees the burlesque.

EUCKIEY'S SERENDERS.—"Cinderel a, or the Magic Glass Slipper," has net with the most flattering success, drawing crowded houses every evening. It is got up in an excellent manner, and very is well worth going to see. The scenery is well painted, and all the parts are well played and well sung.

The Louisiann Courier of the 221 inst. says that letters received by the last steamer from Year Cruz mention that Sig. Salvi was suffering from a severe attack of cholera, and said his physician had very little hope of his

Explesion of an Informal Machine at Cincin

NO PERSONS TORN TO FIRCUS—DETAILS OF THE HORMELLE AFFAIR—TRACES OF THE PURNS.

Log frost the Cheinstal times, June 27.]

Last night, shout twenty minutes after ten o'clock, the entire western part of the city was thrown into the greatest consiernation by the commission of most of the meet disholical acts that has over distance the meet disholical acts from the seven the meet disholical acts from those who knew most about it; in fact, we did not feel inclined to consume the time of the professors, who were busy in their attentions upon the mangled bodies; but this morning we visited the queptial, and through the kindness of Professor Baker, have obtained from him and other parties the following full and suthentic narrative of facts.

About nine o'clock last evening two brys, named Reed and Sommers, each about 14 years of age, were walking along Plum street, have been south and Pifth, when they were accosted by a stringer, which have been did, but somers and the stringer of the wanter of the did not? The stranger told Reed to come with him. They passed along Plum street to Longworth, and then along Longworth in the direction of Plum. When about half way across the square, the stranger told Reed to take a small box which he handed him, and convey it to the Marine Hospital, witusted upon the next corner, viz:—the southwest corner of Western row and Longworth street, and told him to be careful and not turn it over, as it might hurt him. The boy took the boy, and instead of delivering it at the hospital, left it at the store of Mr. Stockton, in the first story of the hospital building.

A clerk of Mr. Stockton looked at the box, and found that it was directed by a small card fastened upon it, to "J. H. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Western row and Longworth street, and to the hospital, inc. The production of the hospital, inc. The production of the hospital, inc. The co

Every effort will be made to discover the perpetrator of this outrage, and we heard it strongly urged this morning by influential men that a large reward should be offered for his apprehension. Almost any amount could be raised at present in our city for this purpose. Let it be done. DEATH OF MRS. ALLISON-TRACES OF THE MUR-

city for this purpose. Let it be done.

DEATH OF MRS. ALLISON—TRACES OF THE MURDERER.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 28.]

Mrs. Allison died yesterday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, in great agony. A coroner's inquest was held; and a verdict was found similar to the one returned on the inquest over Mr. Allison.

Since the death of Allison, it has come to light that the box was made by McCullough & Hively, on Fiith-street, between Western row and Plum, about four days since. The box was made in a peculiar manner. When finished, the person for whom it was made paid for it and took it away, but soon after returned and wanted it made larger, which Messrs. C. & H. did. The description of this man answers that of the person who gave the box to the two boys on Longworth street, to take it to Mr. Allison, and also the person who purchased the fumigated powder at Salsbury's drag store, on the corner of Sixth and Freeman streets, on Friday evening last. The description of the man who gave the box to the boys by Mrs. Thorpe, who resides on Longworth, near Plum, and saw the transaction, fixes it upon the same person described by the carpenter and the druggist. This individual, according to the description, was also a student in the college with Mr. Allison, and both were to graduate in the spring.

About four weeks since, during the temporary absence of Dr. John Baker, this gentleman was appointed assistant surgeon, and during Dr. Baker's absence, the steward, Mr. Allison, and this person did not agree, each being of the opinion that the other wanted to be arbitrary. Hard words passed between them, and a challenge for a fight was given, but was not accepted. One evening a dispute arose between them about a book, and the lie was given. Allison advanced towards the Doctor, who raised his flat to strike Allison, which the latter took advantage of, and knocked the Doctor down.

The parties were separated. A coolness had existed between them up to Saturday evening last.

down.

The parties were separated. A coolness had existed between them up to Saturday evening last, when the Doctor took his trunk from the hospital to go to Iowa. He did not go, but was seen on Monday evening, since which time his whereabouts has not been known. Our worthy and efficient Marshal Ruffin has the matter in hand, and is using every possible exertion to find the real offender. It is thought that the inhuman monster cannot possibly escape.

bly escape.

It is proper for us to say that Dr. A. H. Baker was not knewing to any difficulty between those two gentlemen, which, had he known, would have been immediately settled in some way.

TRLESSAPHIC.

CINCINNATI, June 20, 1864. No arrest has yet been made for the murdef of the Allisons by an infernal machine. Suspicion now resta " one of the students who has disappeared.

Novel Marriage.—The Fort Smith Herald records the following:—"The other day the sedate clerk of our court was surprised by a mariage, in his presente, of a couple who walked into his office. It was in this wise:—He was sitting at his desk, busily engaged in writing, when a gentleman from the country, about fifty years of age, and a lady, not far behind in this respect, entered the office, and, after the usual situations, the man asked him a few questions about the law on contracts, and wished to know what marriage was considered, legally. The slerk informed him that it was esteemed a civil contract; when the old gentleman pulled out a paper, read over a short agreement made by the parties before him, to live together their natural lives, and to have and to hold, as the law goes, all things in common for their mutual benefit, asked the clerk to record it, paying over his fee, lifty cents, and both deliberately and quietly walked off, leaving the clerk in ulter astonishment, and pretty well confounded by what he had never seen before—a marriage without a parson, judge, or squire."

Target Shooting in Pulaski.—The Gazette of Novel MARRIAGE.—The Fort Smith Herald re

without a parson, judge, or squire."

TARGET SHOOTING IN PULASKI.—The Gazette of the 5th says:—"As the fact of shooting at a target on a man's head seems to be the order of the day, some of our b'hoys have been practising with pistols, and one of them now offers to get that he can, at a distance of thirty feet, hit an object three inches in diameter, placed on the head of another. Those wishing to put up their 'pile' that it can't be done, are requested to call on C. C. Little. The shooting to take place on Saturday, 24th instant. The gentleman who proposes to shoot the above match shot a small sized percussion cap bex from between the fluger and thumb of another a few days ago.—Nashrille Whig.

Opposed to the New Uniform.

MASS MESTING IN THE PARK.

Pursuant to a call printed on handbills posted thr

out the city, a meeting of policemen and others stress opposed to the new uniform agreed upon the Comsioners of Police, was held in the Park yesterday at nown at half past five o'clock.

A.platform was erected opposite the steps of the Hall, upon which all the principal parties in the ment were.

ment were.

At the appointed hour the meeting was called to a
by Brock Carroll, who nominated for chairman Mr.

H Stockdell, who was unanimously elected to the

Vice Presidents (one from each ward in the oity). The Charmara then announced that Daniel B. The was about to address the meeting, which piece of mation received a few rounds of applause at the head those assembled.

Mr. TAYLOR then came forward and said:—Yellewrens, the somewhas novel character of the sail at meeting renders it necessary that I should, before I coed to make any remarks which it seems is appleted the sail of the property of the sail at the meeting assumes some the character of a police meeting. Many here support of descanting upon the merits or demerits, perhaps the action of the Police Commissioners, in clothing policemen of the city in the sail and the sail and the colleged new to war, or be dismissed from the comment of the police Commissioners, in clothing policemen of the city in the sail of the sail in the sail of the comment of the police commissioners in clothing the comment of the I address you because it was my lot to be one of members of the Legislature that exacted the law which the Commissioners of Police were created. Is the reserve, I suppose, I have been pointed the as per person to give my visws upon the intention of Intention of Intention of I

to go on unchecked, what will become of our be liberties? I regret to say that some of the newspool New York seemed to favor this invasion of our if I can't see why this great engine should sustain it why it should recommend us to conform so closely that they should wish to live in a city where they were clothed in livery, and were ready to strike and shoot every man they met. (Applause)—It burning shame that so great a wrong should be psijn in a free country. What does the press say? Select thousand men, and dress them up in uniform, with bedges, beits, and all that; but when this is done I sak in vain for a free spot on this island to stand; (Cries of "never, never.") This order (holding a of paper up in his hand and shaking it at the audit is the grave in which popular freedom will be by (Applause.) Why don't the Judges dress in livery? they say they might meet their brothers in the six who would be ashamed to see them dressed so consously. Let us have none of these liveries—let the thy go forth from this meeting that shall burn onward onward, and put a stop to this last attempt to a nawy man's individual and inalienable rights. (Appl in the midst of view the speaker retired.)

Mr. SPENCER was then introduced to the assemb and addressed them. He said he was informed those policemen who participated in the midst of view the feet of the speaker retired.

Mr. SPENCER was then introduced to the assemb and addressed them. He said he was informed those policemen who participated in the midstowold have their heads brought to the block. If was treason—objecting to wearing a livery—the Cor sioners of Police might do all they liked. He nev dressed a meeting in all his life with more pleasure cared not for the customs of the Old World, for he that the Czar of Russia commanded these who we the streets of St. Petersburg how much beard they a wear, but he had yet to learn how it was proper for in this free country to command others to wear emblems of servility or nobility. Where was the who world they have been petited an

THE Coh. "a Guardian of the 24th inst., says the Aur... "counts of the prospects of get the brightest has at the wheat crops this crops. It is thought has the wheat crops this crops. It is thought have been sometimes found credence at the result of the sometimes found credence at the result of the sometimes found credence at the result of the sin is not one of the best wheat growing hillwankie Morning News is informed by States, sin is not one of the best wheat growing hillwankie Morning News is informed by Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, the variety of wheat introduced from Canada, at two years since, is working an entire revolution that important crop. Wheat is now beingwery tensively manufactured into flour within our own dere. One mill at Jamesville turns our 20 bbls. day. In fact, wheat is to be one of the lost im tant crops of our State. We learn from the sreliable source that our fruit orchards as a doing markably well for a new country, and that amount of production the present year samed short of 10,000 bushels. Such a crop will exall others on record."

Woman's Rights.—The ladies a notorious house in their vicin doubtful reputation, held a meeting appointed twenty of their name, and eighteen of their name, and eighteen of their name, they left a message with his that they had submitted to the confliction of infamy in their midst leave up the suring him that unless a speedy reform a ffected in the character of his towards, but requences would ensue.

A y timber.

They reserved a quarter coffon for the Baprist There was meanly nine feet of water in the channel of the Oblasses at Pittsburg, on Monday.